

## Kuwait says Iraqi list falls short

KUWAIT (R) — Rare treasures taken by the Iraqis from the Kuwait national museum are missing from a list of items supplied by Baghdad to U.N. envoy, museum officials said Tuesday. The Iraqis gave a list of the treasures now lying in the Baghdad museum to Dick Foran, the U.N. envoy supervising the return of Kuwaiti property. Artefacts missing include items from the priceless Al Sabah collection, the most comprehensive collection of Islamic art in the world. "Quite a few items are missing from the list supplied by the U.N.," said a senior museum official. She would not give details. The Al Sabah collection was put together mainly by Sheikh Hamad Al Sabah, an Islamic art enthusiast who spent the world in search of the treasures. The collection was given to Kuwait to the museum from Sheikha Hessa, her husband, Sheikh Nasser Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah. Sheikha Hessa said Kuwait was sending a team of experts to Baghdad to help U.N. officials trace the collection seized by the Iraqi army after its invasion on Aug. 2, 1990.

Volume 16 Number 4781

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جordan Times تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحافية الأردنية الرأي

## Iraq: Gorbachev fall in Arabs' interest

CAIRO (R) — An Iraqi minister arriving in Egypt Tuesday said the overthrow of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev would redress the balance of world power and work in the Arab's interest. "The change in the Soviet Union was necessary to bring balance to the world ... and is in the Arabs' interest," Abdulah Fadhel, Iraqi minister for endowment and religious affairs, told reporters at Cairo airport. Mr. Fadhel arrived to take part in an Islamic conference organised by Egyptian Muslim religious authorities at Al Azhar University, due to start Thursday. In contrast to normal diplomatic protocol, no Egyptian government representative met him at the airport. Mr. Fadhel said he would propose motions to the two-day conference condemning the U.N.-imposed economic blockade of Iraq and Israeli oppression of Muslims in Jerusalem.

AMMAN WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1991, SAFR 11, 1412

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

## Bahrain crown prince meets GCC official

MANAMA (R) — Bahrain's crown prince and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, Sheikh Hamad Ben Isa Al Khalifa, met a senior official from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Tuesday, the Gulf News Agency said. The agency gave no details of the talks between Sheikh Hamad and Saif Al Maskati, the GCC secretary-general for political affairs. But the meeting coincides with growing tension between Bahrain and its GCC neighbour Qatar, who are locked in a dispute over a cluster of barren but potentially oil-rich Gulf islands. GCC Secretary-General Abdullah Bishara visited Bahrain and Qatar earlier this week. He arrived in Doha Saturday, the same day Qatar accused Bahrain of trying to disrupt Saudi mediation efforts on the issue.

## Iran sends messages on Palestine

NICOSIA (R) — Iranian President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani has sent messages to heads of state of Oman and three West African states urging support for the Palestinian cause, Tehran Radio reported Tuesday. It said Vice-President Alireza Moayyeri, carrying Mr. Rafsanjani's messages, left Tehran Tuesday for Senegal, Gabon and Niger. The messages for Oman's Sultan Qaboos Ben Said was delivered to him in Muscat by Iranian Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh on Monday night, it added. Iran opposes U.S.-sponsored efforts for a Middle East peace conference in October, saying the state of Israel should be dismantled and the land it controls returned to Palestinians.

## Iranian oil minister arrives in Abu Dhabi

ABU DHABI (AP) — Iran's oil minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh arrived Tuesday for consultations about the world oil market in advance of September's meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The United Arab Emirates is the fourth leg of a Gulf tour by Mr. Aqazadeh, who already has visited Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Oman. He also is delivering messages from Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani in each capital. The contents of the messages have not been disclosed. On Monday, Mr. Aqazadeh met with Sultan Qaboos Ben Said of Oman and with his Omani counterpart Sayyid Ben Ahmad Al Shabani, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency said. The agency said Mr. Aqazadeh expressed Iran's readiness for coordination with oil producers like Oman, which is not a member of OPEC. His talks come ahead of a Sept. 24 meeting in Geneva of the 13-nation group's ministerial council to discuss production and pricing levels. The OPEC's current ceiling is 2.2 million barrels per day with members Kuwait and Iraq excluded since the Gulf crisis.

## State minister 'incapable' of standing trial'

BERLIN (AP) — The former head of East Germany's dreaded secret police, Erich Mielke, is suffering from depression and is incapable of standing trial, the German news agency ADN reported Tuesday. Mr. Mielke, 84, is also suffering from several age-related ailments, according to ADN, which quoted a report by two court-appointed psychiatrists. The report was completed after three weeks of observing Mr. Mielke in a Berlin psychiatric clinic. ADN said Mr. Mielke headed East Germany's huge state security apparatus during the Communist regime. He faces many charges, including complicity in the death of 200 people killed while trying to escape to the West, tapping telephones and harbouring leftist extremists. The East German secret police, known as the Stasi, kept the former Communist rulers in power through a network of surveillance and intimidation. Mr. Mielke was first arrested on Dec. 7, 1989, but the reformist Communist government released him after contending he was too ill to face prosecution.

# Tension on high pitch in Moscow

## Yeltsin vows indefinite challenge to hardliners; military moves tanks, imposes curfew in capital

THE COMMUNIST hardliners who overthrew Mikhail Gorbachev sent tanks rolling Tuesday near the Russian parliament housing Boris Yeltsin, who has spearheaded anti-coup demonstrations by hundreds of thousands of people.

The military commandant of Moscow, appointed after the overthrow of Mr. Gorbachev, declared a curfew in the Soviet capital from 11 p.m. on Tuesday until 5 a.m. on Wednesday.

General Nikolai Kalinin said on Soviet television the curfew, ordered under a state of emergency declared by the ruling hardline emergency committee, was intended to "prevent escalation of illegal activities."

Tanks formed columns near the parliament building, where Mr. Yeltsin has been since Monday's coup. The Russian president told British Prime Minister John Major by telephone that the tanks were moving and that he "believed he had not very much time left."

Mr. Major told reporters in London that Mr. Yeltsin expressed concern about the safety of his supporters ringing the building.

It could not be determined where the tanks were headed, but a clandestine radio station inside the building, Moscow Echo, said the tanks rolled to within one and a half kilometres of the building and that an assault was feared imminent.

The tank column was seen by an Associated Press photographer at the central airfield, about four kilometres from the building.

Several tanks were seen travelling from the airfield towards the Russian parliament building along a major street, but turned off before reaching the building, according to a producer



Demonstrators stop a tank column in a Moscow street

at the nearby NBC news office.

Streets around the parliament building were blocked off.

Demonstrators — who defied a ban on the new government and gathered by the tens of thousands around the building — were tearing up paving stones from a plaza near the building and cracking pieces from its marble wall to reinforce the barricades surrounding it.

On the steps of the parliament, a Russian Orthodox priest blessed youngsters who said they were prepared to defend the building, and the demonstrators were being shown how to use firebombs. A dozen ambulances were parked behind the building.

The reported tank movement came hours after Mr. Yeltsin gave a fiery speech denouncing the hardliners, who represent conservative military and KGB forces opposed to Mr. Gorbachev's democratic and eco-

nomic reforms.

"The junta that has come to power will not stop at anything to keep that power," Mr. Yeltsin told the crowd of about 150,000. "They understand that things have reached the point that if they lose, they will lose not only their armchairs, but they will be seated on court benches."

Even as he spoke, there were indications the hardliners were moving to try to silence Gorbachev allies. A Soviet Foreign Ministry official said Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh had taken "sick" after returning from vacation "but was expected to return to work in a few days."

The coup leaders also claimed that Mr. Gorbachev was ill but few believed it. Mr. Gorbachev has not been heard from since Monday's coup, which came while he was vacationing in the Crimea. Mr. Yeltsin said Mr. Gorbachev had a recent medical ex-

amination and was in good health.

The leader of Kazakhstan, the Soviet Union's third most powerful republic, Tuesday attacked the hardline communists and demanded to hear from ousted Mr. Gorbachev.

In an official statement reported by the Soviet news agency TASS, President Nursultan Nazarbayev said the decisions of the emergency committee were illegal and trampled on the rights of the republics.

"If we go further down the road of illegality, the people will not forgive us," he said. "Above all in these difficult days the country wants to hear the opinion of Mikhail Gorbachev himself, who must personally confirm his inability to carry out his duties."

U.S. President George Bush said Tuesday he has assured Mr. Yeltsin

(Continued on page 5)

## West seeks to reverse Soviet course

### Combined agency despatches

WESTERN LEADERS were lining up behind ousted Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev Tuesday, threatening to suspend aid to Moscow and backing a call by Russian President Boris Yeltsin that he be restored to power.

But others could barely contain their glee at the downfall of a man they saw as having betrayed the Communist cause and sold out to Washington.

The European Community joined nations in suspending Soviet aid programmes, and NATO said military reductions could be slowed or halted if the new Kremlin regime reneges on troop withdrawal promises. The EC was also planning a summit Friday.

After speaking with Russian republican President Yeltsin Tuesday, U.S. President George Bush predicted the coup would isolate the Soviet Union. Mr. Bush also said he told Mr. Yeltsin he supported his resistance to the coup.

In financial markets Tuesday,

a reformist, Western-oriented president like Mr. Gorbachev, diplomats said.

In North Korea, where Mr. Gorbachev was publicly attacked as a traitor for granting diplomatic recognition to South Korea, newspapers reported the news of Mr. Gorbachev's removal in guardedly terms and gave it little prominence.

The isolated state's stalwart leaders have not so far commented publicly on Mr. Gorbachev's removal.

In Hanoi, a government official said Vietnam was unlikely to mourn Mr. Gorbachev's demise.

"Gorbachev has made many mistakes ... he has made too many compromises with the West," the official told Reuters. "He has also made the position and the role of the Soviet Union in the world weaker."

Ambassadors to the NATO defence alliance met Monday in emergency session in Brussels amid fears that the Soviet coup could herald a return to the cold war.

Major stocks stabilised on most major exchanges after plunging when Mr. Gorbachev was ousted Monday. The dollar and gold, popular investments in time of crisis, lost some ground.

Czechoslovakia restricted travel by Soviets for fear of a wave of Soviet refugees fleeing the new regime, the official CTK news agency reported.

Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland called a hasty meeting Tuesday to map out a coordinated response to the coup.

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd lent their support to a call by Mr. Yeltsin Monday for the "restoration of the constitutionally elected organs of power and the reaffirmation of the post of President Mikhail Gorbachev."

Mr. Hurd saluted the "brave and principled stand" taken by Mr. Yeltsin, who is spearheading resistance to the Communist emergency committee which took power Monday.

British Prime Minister John

stocks stabilised on most major exchanges after plunging when Mr. Gorbachev was ousted Monday. The dollar and gold, popular investments in time of crisis, lost some ground.

Czechoslovakia restricted travel by Soviets for fear of a wave of Soviet refugees fleeing the new regime, the official CTK news agency reported.

But others could barely contain their glee at the downfall of a man they saw as having betrayed the Communist cause and sold out to Washington.

The European Community joined nations in suspending Soviet aid programmes, and NATO said military reductions could be slowed or halted if the new Kremlin regime reneges on troop withdrawal promises. The EC was also planning a summit Friday.

After speaking with Russian republican President Yeltsin Tuesday, U.S. President George Bush predicted the coup would isolate the Soviet Union. Mr. Bush also said he told Mr. Yeltsin he supported his resistance to the coup.

In financial markets Tuesday,

a reformist, Western-oriented president like Mr. Gorbachev, diplomats said.

In North Korea, where Mr. Gorbachev was publicly attacked as a traitor for granting diplomatic recognition to South Korea, newspapers reported the news of Mr. Gorbachev's removal in guardedly terms and gave it little prominence.

The isolated state's stalwart leaders have not so far commented publicly on Mr. Gorbachev's removal.

In Hanoi, a government official said Vietnam was unlikely to mourn Mr. Gorbachev's demise.

"Gorbachev has made many mistakes ... he has made too many compromises with the West," the official told Reuters. "He has also made the position and the role of the Soviet Union in the world weaker."

Ambassadors to the NATO defence alliance met Monday in emergency session in Brussels amid fears that the Soviet coup could herald a return to the cold war.

Major stocks stabilised on most major exchanges after plunging when Mr. Gorbachev was ousted Monday. The dollar and gold, popular investments in time of crisis, lost some ground.

Czechoslovakia restricted travel by Soviets for fear of a wave of Soviet refugees fleeing the new regime, the official CTK news agency reported.

But others could barely contain their glee at the downfall of a man they saw as having betrayed the Communist cause and sold out to Washington.

The European Community joined nations in suspending Soviet aid programmes, and NATO said military reductions could be slowed or halted if the new Kremlin regime reneges on troop withdrawal promises. The EC was also planning a summit Friday.

After speaking with Russian republican President Yeltsin Tuesday, U.S. President George Bush predicted the coup would isolate the Soviet Union. Mr. Bush also said he told Mr. Yeltsin he supported his resistance to the coup.

In financial markets Tuesday,

## Israel says Jews still able to leave Soviet Union

### Combined agency despatches

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The Kremlin's new hardline Communist rulers show no sign of closing the gates to Jewish emigration that Mikhail Gorbachev threw open. Israeli officials said Tuesday.

Israeli newspaper expressed the hope that more than a million Jews in the Soviet Union would arrive in Israel since 1989 under Mr. Gorbachev's reforms.

They also said they were worried Moscow would restore close relations with Arab states and withdraw its backing for a U.S.-Soviet-sponsored Middle East peace conference in October.

Yossi Ben-Dor, spokesman for the Israeli consulate in Moscow, told Israel Radio by telephone: "We have no information of Jews being prevented from leaving the Soviet Union as planned."

Soviet immigrants who flew out through Eastern Europe on Monday and Tuesday learned of the takeover on their arrival in Israel. Many were worried about family members left behind. Another 60,000 Jews have documents to leave.

The quasi-governmental Jew-

ish Agency which brings Jews to Israel said it could handle up to 50,000 Jews a month should prompt them to leave the Soviet Union in a hurry.

The flow reached a monthly peak of 30,000 last year but less than 10,000 had been expected this month.

"Jews applied yesterday to the government passport office and received passports so if it's possible to say, the present trend indicates immigration will increase in the near future," said Baruch Gur, a Jewish Agency official in Moscow.

The moderate daily *Maariv* urged Israeli leaders to act swiftly to bring Jews out, writing: "Everyday that passes without action endangers their future and the future of Israel."

*Israel* had expected to renew full diplomatic relations with Moscow ahead of a peace conference aimed at ending 43 years of Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Kremlin broke off ties with the Jewish state over the 1967 war but relations had risen to the consular level under Mr. Gorbachev.

Sivarasan, 29, shot himself through the temple before police stormed the one-storey brick house in the village of Konanakunta, 20 kilometres south of Bangalore, said Police Commissioner R. Ramalingam.

"It is him there is no doubt," the police officer said. "There is the glass eye."

Sivarasan, reported to be the

top intelligence officer of the Tamil Tigers, lost his left eye while making explosives in Sri Lanka, investigators say.

Six other people taking refuge in the house committed suicide by swallowing cyanide capsules, Mr. Ramalingam said.

At least four of them were identified as Sri Lankan Tamil separatists and included Subbia, a 22-year-old woman accomplice of Sivarasan, the police officer said. The two others had not been identified.

All members of the Tamil Tigers take a vow to commit suicide if they are faced with arrest and carry a cyanide capsule on their person. Scores of militants have committed suicide in India and Sri Lanka.

The news of the suicides came as Mr. Gandhi's widow Sonia and their son and daughter visited a memorial to the former prime minister in New Delhi to observe his 47th birthday. Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and members of his cabinet also were present at the brief ceremony.

It gave no further details in its brief dispatch.

Iraq's press Tuesday welcomed the hardliners' coup in the Soviet Union and looked forward to a resumption of friendship between Moscow and Baghdad.

(Continued on page 5)

Key suspect in Gandhi murder kills himself

BANGALORE (AP) — The prime suspect in the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi committed suicide Tuesday as police closed in on his hideout in a sleepy south Indian village, authorities said.

The death ended a 90-day manhunt for Sivarasan, a one-eyed Sri Lankan Tamil, who is believed to have masterminded the May 21 suicide bomb attack that killed the former prime minister.

It also appeared to have closed all avenues for further investigation into the assassination. Police have suspected Mr. Gandhi's killing was ordered by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, a Sri Lankan separatist militia, but investigators say it will now be difficult to procure conclusive proof.

&lt;p

# Middle East News

## Israeli police to probe Palestinians who went to London meetings

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli police will investigate whether three Palestinian peace negotiators from the Israeli-occupied territories should be prosecuted for meeting Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials in London, Israel Television reported.

Concern grew, meanwhile, over whether the Middle East peace process will continue following Monday's overthrow of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Palestinian leaders Faisal Al Husseini, Hanan Ashrawi and Zakaria Agha met PLO officials in London Saturday and Sunday to discuss the U.S. plan for a peace conference in October.

The three previously met U.S. Secretary of State James Baker on his last peace mission.

Israel bans contact with the PLO, Jewish peace activist Abie Nathan was jailed last year for meeting PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

The television said the decision to investigate the three was made at a Monday meeting between Israel's Attorney General Yosef Harish and Police Commissioner Yaacov Turner after a complaint

was filed by hawkish parliamentarian Elikia Haezani.

It said the police had been instructed to use the utmost delicacy and not to arrest the three on their return to Israel. The investigation will centre on whether the London meetings constituted contacts with a foreign agent.

Israel Foreign Minister David Levy said Monday the Middle East had to persevere with the peace process despite the developments in the Soviet Union.

"What we have done in this area with great effort demands responsibility, first and foremost, from the states in the region, the Arab states and Israel," Mr. Levy told reporters.

But in a broadcast from Algiers the Voice of Palestine said Mr. Gorbachev's removal meant there would be no superpower-sponsored Middle East peace conference.

Israel has agreed to attend the conference provided Palestinians from Arab East Jerusalem, and the PLO, are barred.

In London the three Palestinians met PLO Representative to London Atif Saheb, U.N. delegate Nasser Kudwa and other prominent Palestinian exiles.

## 5 Turkish soldiers, 1 Kurdish rebel killed

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey (R) — Five Turkish soldiers and a Kurdish guerrilla were killed in a clash near the southeastern border town of Silopi, an official said Tuesday.

The official, who refused to be named, said Kurdish rebels fired rockets and threw grenades at a gendarmerie post in Gorumlu village, 20 kilometres north of Silopi, Monday night.

A U.S.-led rapid reaction force, ostensibly designed to deter Iraqi troops from attacks on Iraqi Kurds in northern Iraq, is based just south of Silopi.

Anatolian news agency said security forces were searching for Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) rebels after the Silopi clash.

The latest rebel attack seemed to show that this month's Turkish cross-border raids on PKK bases in northern Iraq had failed to cripple the group's ability to strike.

An army spokesman said Monday troops who crossed into Iraq on Aug. 5 had completed mopping-up operations. Iraqi Kurdish leader Jalal Talabani said in Istanbul last week that his Peshmerga forces would prevent other groups operating in northern Iraq once Turkish troops pulled out.

Some troops were withdrawing, but others continuing to patrol.

Iraqi territory in an area 10 kilometres wide and 13 kilometres deep, Turkish Brigadier General Hursit Tolon said.

Ankara has said troops killed about 50 PKK guerrillas and seized hundreds of rifles and rocket launchers in the incursion.

Military officials said troops were continuing a search for seven Turkish soldiers captured two weeks ago by PKK rebels who attacked a border gendarmerie post, killing nine soldiers.

The Interior Ministry said Monday that 15 soldiers, two policemen and four village guards had died in clashes related to last week's seventh anniversary of the start of the PKK's guerrilla campaign. Fourteen rebels were killed.

A spokesman said 326 PKK suspects had been detained since Thursday in a crackdown in northern and western cities, outside the group's main strongholds in the southeast.

One PKK guerrilla was reportedly killed Saturday while trying to infiltrate Turkey from Syria.

More than 3,300 people have been killed since Aug. 15, 1984, when the PKK launched its guerrilla war in the southeast for independence for Turkey's estimated 10 million Kurds.

## Thatcher Aide: U.S. overruled British wish to continue Gulf war

LONDON (AP) — Former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's private secretary during the Gulf war said in a TV documentary shown Monday night that Britain wanted to continue hostilities against Iraq but was forced into a ceasefire by the United States.

Sir Charles Powell said in the programme that the British did not believe the loop of allied forces had been completely closed around Iraqi forces in and around Kuwait and wanted to go on fighting, "but the American view prevailed."

British news reports said it was the first time that a member of the British war cabinet had suggested that the British wanted to fight on and were overruled by President George Bush.

Sir Powell was Mrs. Thatcher's personal foreign affairs adviser at the time and was a member of the British war cabinet. Mrs. Thatcher was replaced as prime minister by John Major last Nov. 28.

Mr. Powell made the remarks in a filmed interview shown in the last of three Gulf war documentaries made by the British Broadcasting Corporation's weekly news and current affairs program "Panorama."

The allied war to drive the Iraqis out of Kuwait following their invasion of the emirate on Aug. 2 last year ended on Feb. 28.

On Feb. 28, British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd was in the White House with Mr. Bush, U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney, and General Colin Powell, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, when the ceasefire was discussed. Mr. Hurd has always denied there was any disagreement between the allies.

Charles Powell said in the programme: "My clear recollection is that the advice which the American commanders and American military leaders gave at that time was that there really were no targets left to shoot at. (They indicated that) it was not in the tradition of the American army to shoot people in the back as they were running away from their tanks."

"Therefore it would not be possible to go on with the fighting beyond midnight. We (the British), I think, had some misgivings about that because we did not believe that the loop had been completely closed around the Iraqi forces in and around Kuwait."

"We wanted to be sure that was done because we wanted to inflict the greatest possible defeat on (president) Saddam Hussein."

Israel's foreign ministry said Friday Ethiopia had agreed to allow the emigration of 2,600 black Jews, known as Falashas, left behind in Israel's May airlift of 14,000.

On Monday Ethiopia denied there was such an agreement.

"The transitional government of Ethiopia categorically states that no such agreement exists and

## Algeria fundamentalists to boycott election talks

ALGIERS (Agencies) — Muslim fundamentalists whose campaign for an Islamic state plunged Algeria into violence in June are to boycott talks between political parties and the government to prepare the first multi-party general elections.

The Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), whose leaders are detained on charges of armed conspiracy against the state, said it would not attend talks due to start on Thursday and urged the authorities to meet their conditions for a return to dialogue.

In a statement, released by the FIS policy-making Majlis Al Shoura late Monday night, it said it "doubted the good intentions of the regime."

The action against the newspapers came a day after Mr. Ghazali announced that the government would release 329 fundamentalists held since violent protests interrupted election campaigning and prompted the state of emergency declared on June 5.

The government said about 800 others who remain in custody will be tried in connection with the unrest that had pressed for election reform.

But there remained no confirmation Monday that any of the prisoners due to be released had actually been freed. Those to be released did not include jailed leaders of the fundamentalist movement.

Mr. Ghazali announced the releases as he prepared for Thursday's talks about rules and a new date for the postponed elections.

It was not clear whether the banning of the newspapers represented an attempt by the military to undercut Mr. Ghazali's efforts to woo the fundamentalists to the negotiating table.

Military authorities meanwhile banned two FIS newspapers.

The military, which is enforcing the state of emergency declared in June, accused the newspapers, El Moudawid and El Farq, of "calling for civil disobedience and violence, and inciting crimes and misdemeanors against public order and state security."

The military authorities did not cite any particular article appear-

ing in the newspapers as prompting the ban.

The state of emergency set up military tribunals and gave security forces special powers of search and detention.

An official communiqué warned that anyone writing, editing, printing, reproducing or selling the newspapers faces imprisonment or confiscation of property.

The action against the newspapers came a day after Mr. Ghazali announced that the government would release 329 fundamentalists held since violent protests interrupted election campaigning and prompted the state of emergency declared on June 5.

The government said about 800 others who remain in custody will be tried in connection with the unrest that had pressed for election reform.

But there remained no confirmation Monday that any of the prisoners due to be released had actually been freed. Those to be released did not include jailed leaders of the fundamentalist movement.

Mr. Ghazali announced the releases as he prepared for Thursday's talks about rules and a new date for the postponed elections.

It was not clear whether the banning of the newspapers represented an attempt by the military to undercut Mr. Ghazali's efforts to woo the fundamentalists to the negotiating table.

Military authorities meanwhile banned two FIS newspapers.

The military, which is enforcing the state of emergency declared in June, accused the newspapers, El Moudawid and El Farq, of "calling for civil disobedience and violence, and inciting crimes and misdemeanors against public order and state security."

The military authorities did not cite any particular article appear-

## Saudi crash originated in plane's tyres

OTTAWA (R) — Tire failure before takeoff caused the crash of a Nationalair DC-8 over Saudi Arabia last month that killed all 247 Nigerian passengers and 14 Canadian crew on board, Canadian investigators said Monday.

The Transportation Safety Board of Canada said it is investigating inspection procedures that the Montreal-based carrier conducted on the tires of its fleet before the July 11 crash after takeoff from Jeddah.

"Things appeared to be moving in the right direction and we do not know how the changes are going to affect that," a senior Foreign Ministry source said Tuesday.

"We would hope that we would continue to have a very positive response from the Soviet Union."

One Soviet diplomat forecast the new Soviet leadership would be far too busy handling problems at home even to think about Afghanistan, and the issue would be pushed to one side.

Though the last Soviet troops left Afghanistan in February 1989, Moscow continues to exert enormous influence as Kabul's main trading partner and supplier of weapons, fuel and food.

Afghan guerrillas based in Pakistan said they feared the

## Pakistan hopes Soviet Afghan policy will stay

MOSCOW hardliners could increase support for their Afghan proxy President Najibullah and pour more weapons.

Radical Mujahideen leader Youmous Khan said the guerrilla leadership could benefit because the United States might look again at its waning support for the guerrillas.

Officially, the government said Monday's events were an internal affair of the Soviet Union.

However, intense efforts began to analyse the likely fallout on Afghanistan.

The Pakistan government was converted only recently to the idea of a political settlement of the 13-year-old Afghan war, and this month welcomed Soviet envoy Nikolai Kozyrev to Islamabad for talks on ways to clear the stalemate.

"Things appeared to be moving in the right direction and we do not know how the changes are going to affect that," a senior Foreign Ministry source said Tuesday.

"We would hope that we would continue to have a very positive response from the Soviet Union."

One Soviet diplomat forecast the new Soviet leadership would be far too busy handling problems at home even to think about Afghanistan, and the issue would be pushed to one side.

Earlier this month, Soviet diplomats said there was tension between Kabul and Moscow over Soviet pressure for Mr. Najibullah to slacken his hold on power to help United Nations efforts to broker a peace.

"This can only be good news for Najibullah, in the short term, at least," said one envoy who said he expected him to consolidate his position.

Pakistan, the Soviet Union's United States and most government groups have backed Mr. Najibullah in his efforts to reach agreement on a transitional government in Afghanistan that would hold elections.

Mujahideen guerrillas have refused to sit down at a negotiating table with Mr. Najibullah or his ruling Waraz party, despite secret contacts.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Khamenei says Israel must be destroyed

NICOSIA (R) — Iran's supreme leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei said the state of Israel had to be destroyed, denounced as a "tool of the usurers (Israel) regime so that the owners of the land — Muslims, Christians, Jews, or whoever — may set up their government and live together. He was addressing a group of former Iranian prisoners of the 1980-88 war with Iraq. "Are the zealous Muslim youths of Palestine and other Islamic countries dead so that America can easily settle the biggest problem of the Islamic world in its own interest?" said Ayatollah Khamenei in the speech broadcast on Tehran Radio. "Those who installed a wicked, mercenary and usurper regime in the region and who have stained their hands with the blood of people by approving its crimes and now planning to force Muslims and the owners of the land to accept that the land belonged to the usurers," he said. Referring to Sadat, who was killed by Muslim fundamentalists, Ayatollah said: "A traitor became bold enough to commit treason, and was punished for it ... the heart of every conscious Muslim in the Middle East is full of your hatred."

### Fifth fire in Tehran destroys workshop

NICOSIA (AP) — Fire destroyed a sweater-knitting workshop in Tehran's bazaar in the fifth such blaze in three weeks, the Islamic Republic News Agency reported Tuesday. The agency said the fire gutted the workshop and the heat smashed windows of nearby stores. It said no one was killed but did not say if there were injuries. Firefighters rushed to the scene within minutes and put out the blaze within an hour, it said. An unidentified law-enforcement official told the agency that an electrical short-circuit caused the blaze, which broke out at 9:20 p.m. Monday (1630 GMT). Iranian newspapers have said arson was suspected in at least three of the previous fires in the teeming bazaar. Some shopkeepers have said the blazes are politically motivated. The bazaar, mostly from wealthy conservative families devoted to Islam, financed the 1979 revolution and comprise one of the factions jockeying for power inside the government. The powerful bazaar merchants are generally blamed for driving up already staggering inflation by hoarding goods and price-gouging.

### Saudis deny flooding Iraq with forged money

NICOSIA (R) — Saudi Arabia has denied Iraqi accusations that it was taking part in a conspiracy to flood Iraq with forged money. The Saudi Press Agency (SPA), received in Cyprus, quoted an official Saudi source as saying Iraq was printing fake money to buy Qaddafi reported on Sunday that Iran and Turkey were collecting 25 dinar Iraqi banknotes issued before the invasion of Kuwait. The money was being sent to Saudi Arabia to be destroyed and replaced with counterfeit currency, the paper charged. The official source quoted by the Saudi agency Monday night said: "The Iraqi regime itself resorted to inundate Iraq's economy with forged fake notes to buy with them the support of certain individuals and individuals in a desperate attempt to remain in power."

## Iran decision to end hostage saga is irreversible — source

BEIRUT (R) — Iran's decision to use its influence over pro-Iranian kidnap groups to end the nightmare of the Western hostages in Lebanon is irreversible, a senior Muslim leader said Tuesday.

The changes in the Soviet leadership will have their huge repercussions worldwide and the Middle East in particular, but they will not affect the hostage release process," the Shi'ite leader, who requested anonymity, told Reuters.

"The Iranian decision to close the hostage file is final and irreversible. The hostage card is a spent card no matter what changes take place in the world or the region," he said.

Speculation that U.N.-led efforts to arrange an international

prisoner exchange including the nine or 10 remaining Western captives in Lebanon were moving forward was heightened by meetings in the Iranian capital at the weekend.

The head of Lebanon's Hezbollah, an Iranian-backed group close to kidnappers of Westerners, held another round of talks with Iran's top leaders Sunday, the day after a Swiss envoy believed sent by the United Nations chief was in Tehran.

Diplomats say Iran has helped bring about a breakthrough in the hostage saga by playing down its long-standing preconditions and counting on concessions from the West after the rest of the hostages, including five Americans and two Britons, are freed.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier

Perez de Cuellar is trying to broker an exchange of the Westerners, some held for six years, for nearly 400 Arabs captured from Lebanon and imprisoned without trial by Israel or its South Lebanon militia allies.

He said last week after talks with Israeli negotiators he was "very, very hopeful" of a deal.

Islamic Jihad, the Lebanese kidnappers of several Westerners, proposed a swap in a letter to Mr. Perez de Cuellar delivered by freed British hostage John McCarthy on Aug. 12, the same day that another group released American Edward Tracy.

Israel says it is willing to deal provided it gets proof of the fate of seven servicemen missing for up to nine years in Lebanon and

the return of those still alive.

The Muslim source said efforts to gather the requested information were continuing but have run into some difficulty.

"We are having difficulty in locating the Israeli pilot (navigator Ron Arad). We don't know where he is," he said. "We have contacted the various factions, even the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) and everyone says we don't have him."

Asked about the other six Israelis, the leader said: "The fate of the rest is not a problem." He would not elaborate.

Sergeant Arad was captured by the pro-Syrian Shi'ite militia Amal after his plane was shot down in South Lebanon in 1986.

The chief of the Amal unit holding him later defected to

Hizbollah, the dominant Shi'ite underground movement, and Sgt. Arad was believed to have been handed over to the fundamentalists.

Hizbollah says it holds only two Israeli soldiers, captured after a firefight in South

# Home News

## Trial of armed dissidents will be open to the public

TV confessions not be to aired

By Nermene Mousad  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan will not televise confessions of members of Mohammad's Army, the armed dissident group that was arrested on charges of threatening national security last month, but their trial by the newly-formed State Security Court will be open to the public.

According to government officials, the idea of televising some confessions was considered but was later dropped because it would have been in contravention of the spirit of democracy.

"These people have been accused but they have not yet been convicted. Whether they are guilty or not should be determined by the court and not by the public on television," said one of the officials who requested anonymity.

Members of the group were reportedly given full confessions about their alleged treason, which reportedly included planting bombs in cars and resulted in severe injuries to at least two people, and plotting to destabilise the country's security.

Some of the accused confessed to receiving training in Afghanistan and Pakistan and others revealed that they were receiving funding from foreign parties, the official said.

However, the main funding came from donations in mosques collected under the guise of support campaigns for Afghans and Palestinians in the occupied territories, the official added.

Others confessed to training other members of the group on how to make explosives and use guns and AK-47 automatics.

The officials said that the initial idea for televising the confessions came after several mosque preachers and deacons reported to have given full confessions about their alleged treason, which reportedly included planting bombs in cars and resulted in severe injuries to at least two people, and plotting to destabilise the country's security.

## Students from Amman and Irbid nursing schools to be excluded from examinations



AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Health has decided to exclude students from the Amman and Irbid nursing schools from sitting comprehensive examinations for their final year training courses, according to a government official.

The decision was taken in response to students' requests and following a thorough study of the schools' training courses and results of the previous comprehensive examinations, said Minister Mamdouh Al Abbadi.

At least 200 students at the two nursing schools had refused to take the examinations along with students in other community colleges in Jordan, because they said that their courses last four years, like university courses and unlike community college courses which last two years.

The two nursing schools award diplomas in nursing midwifery following four years of attendance.

The students had also demanded that their institutions be considered as full fledged colleges with the right to award graduates bachelor degrees.

## New textbooks to be introduced in 1991-92 scholastic year

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Education is introducing new books for schools in the first

and the start of the new

scholastic year and is

using 13,000 men and women

to educate the students

according to a new

statement by Khaled Al

Sheikh, director of education and teacher training at the Ministry of Education.

At least 13,000 teachers will

in the first, fifth

and ninth classes, Mr. Sheikh said

on the eve of the new

scholastic year.

Mr. Sheikh said that the

ministry is training 1,200 school

spokesmen to help implement the

process of changing texts

and orienting teachers on

to use them will take 10

years to implement the

National Educational Con-

ference's resolutions, Mr. Sheikh

said.

He said that the institute,

which opened in 1988, has already

offered training to 4,000 teachers,

600 of whom have already gradu-

ated.

## Political groups struggle to become formal parties

This is the first article of a four-part series on the establishment of political parties in Jordan as part of its ongoing democratisation movement. The articles will seek to illuminate organisational, financial and other problems confronting these efforts.

By Mariam M. Shahin  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — As Jordanian political groups prepare to formally launch parties whose members would seek election to the country's Parliament, some are struggling to define their platforms as others attempt to disengage from past political associations.

However, this official added, since a special State Security Court, headed by military judge Lieutenant Colonel Yousef Al Faouti, had been formed for the purpose of prosecuting the accused, and the trials are going to be open to the public, "the idea was dropped."

Television could theoretically air court proceedings instead of preempting the courts by televising individual confessions," another official said.

The number of those arrested in connection with the clandestine group, which sometimes calls itself Holy Warriors in the Name of God, "has reached 72 people," an official source confirmed. Some reports had earlier placed that number at 51 people.

In an interview with Reuters and Visnews last week, His Majesty King Hussein said that reports numbering the detainees in the hundreds were "exaggerated." King Hussein described the group as an "alien" group which targeted purely "Jordanian targets."

The new State Security Court is a military court that allows defendants the right of appeal, unlike the military courts which operated under martial law. It will temporarily operate out of the old military court site in Marka District near Amman.

Upon announcing the arrest of the group, the government said that its members were found to be in possession of automatic rifles, hand grenades and explosives. It said the group was plotting to carry out further attacks inside Jordan.

"We don't intend to allow such parties to function if they don't reform to become local parties and break their leadership links with other parties outside of Jordan," said a senior government official recently.

Many of the political parties in the Arab World, he said, had not been totalitarian and dictatorial in their basic tenets but many of their party leaders had become dictators once they reached positions of power.

Parties that want to be pan-Arab in character, orientation and financial backing will not be banned in Jordan, said the official. But they will not be able to register as Jordanian parties nor will their leaders be able to run for local offices.

While some parties will thus automatically exclude themselves from participation in the internal political arena, others have shown that they are able to change and adapt themselves to the new status quo in Jordan.

The Jordanian Peoples Democratic Party (JPDP), headed by Tayseer Al Zibri, is one example of a party that has adjusted itself to the realities of the new Jordan. Founded as a result of the decision by Jordan to cut all legal and administrative ties with the occupied territories in 1988, most members of the JPDP were formerly activists with the Damascus-based Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

During the two hour dialogue at the Shooman Foundation, Mr. Zibri said that the JPDP had different domestic priorities than the party to

which most of its members had been affiliated to at one point or another.

"We are a Jordanian party and as such have to concern ourselves with Jordan's economy, its health facilities, its problems of unemployment and all other issues concerning our constituents here in Jordan," Mr. Zibri said.

While JPD members say that the period of adjustment will continue and that initial administrative and organisational split is difficult, group members are confident of success. At a recent rally at the Professional Union Association, the party, along with 500 supporters, celebrated its first birthday.

During the past two decades most political activists in Jordan secretly belonged to parties which were pan-Arab in character and thus had regional and unionist aims rather than concentrating on purely national and domestic interests.

Since 1957, when political parties were first banned, political activists concentrated on regional goals — the liberation of Palestine, possible federation of sovereign states in the region, etc.

But a democratic Jordan that has legally and politically disengaged itself from the occupied West Bank and that intends to follow a different political orientation from the other countries in the Arab World cannot allow for such political affiliations, political analysts here say.

"Groups with political orientations outside Jordan don't fit," said a high ranking political analyst who preferred to remain anonymous.

"Most of the political parties in the Arab World have a totalitarian tradition and totalitarianism does not belong in a democratic country," said the analyst.

Many of the political parties in the Arab World, he said, had not been totalitarian and dictatorial in their basic tenets but many of their party leaders had become dictators once they reached positions of power.

Parties that want to be pan-Arab in character, orientation and financial backing will not be banned in Jordan, said the official. But they will not be able to register as Jordanian parties nor will their leaders be able to run for local offices.

While some parties will thus automatically exclude themselves from participation in the internal political arena, others have shown that they are able to change and adapt themselves to the new status quo in Jordan.

The Jordanian Peoples Democratic Party (JPDP), headed by Tayseer Al Zibri, is one example of a party that has adjusted itself to the realities of the new Jordan. Founded as a result of the decision by Jordan to cut all legal and administrative ties with the occupied territories in 1988, most members of the JPDP were formerly activists with the Damascus-based Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

During the two hour dialogue at the Shooman Foundation, Mr. Zibri said that the JPDP had different domestic priorities than the party to

## Prince Hassan calls for 'scientific' approach in handling returnees problem

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday stressed the importance of the international community's response to Jordan's appeal for aid to the returnees.

Addressing a special committee entrusted with ensuring the welfare of the evacuees, Prince Hassan said that any appeal which is not based on a scientific background falls short of achieving the desired results.

The Crown Prince, who chaired the Returnees Welfare Committee, also said that the returnees problem not only needs an immediate response but also required continued attention that takes into consideration the large number of returnees and the high cost of urban services needed to meet their needs.

"What is required right away is a carefully-studied scientific approach to deal with issues of concern to citizens and to communicate with the world on such issues," the Crown Prince said.

Prince Hassan criticized the double standards followed in paying a compensation, saying that the reparations fund in Geneva has allocated \$2,500 per returnee to Jordan while it allocated \$50,000 to each Soviet Jewish immigrant.

Prince Hassan recalled Jordan's proposal for setting up a compensation fund for labour-force exporting countries and noted the Kingdom's participation in the 1980s to form an international committee specialising in humanitarian issues.

The Prince said Jordan should follow a scientific approach to demonstrate that there was a trans-regional and structural problem in this region which needs to be addressed by international bodies and agencies.

He stressed that Jordan can highlight such a problem and put this challenge in an objective context.

Such an approach is designed to cover the costs of social services during the next decade, including social, educational and health services.

The Crown Prince stressed the need for concentrating on the human dimension in dealing with the country's problems. He also called for utilising the study prepared by the National Centre for Educational Research and Development on the characteristics and situation of the returnees.

The Al-Ahd Party headed by Brigadier General Abdul Hadi Al Majali is one which has almost entirely domestic concerns. During the discussion at the Shooman Foundation, Mr. Al Majali said that one of the failures of the underground parties had been their lack of interest in domestic issues.

"We cannot be concerned in what happens next door if we pay no attention to what happens here," Mr. Al Majali said.

While verbally supporting Arab unity and the liberation of Palestine, the Al Ahd Party would be concerned primarily with keeping the "Jordanian house in order," he said.

During the two hour dialogue at the Shooman Foundation, Mr. Zibri said that the JPDP had different domestic priorities than the party to



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan meets with various government and private sector officials to discuss Jordan's handling of returnees problem (Petra photo)

Interior Minister Jawdat Al Sboul, who also attended the meeting, said that Jordan was facing a unique problem which is characterised by its special features and the circumstances surrounding it.

He praised His Majesty King Hussein and Prince Hassan's initiative to care for the returnees.

President Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) Director General Inaam Al Mutti praised the efforts made by King Hussein and Prince Hassan to support the returnees. She pledged the NHF support for the returnees would carry out four projects aimed at generating income and jobs for returnees. She also called for drawing up a technical plan featuring the kind of assistance the private sector can provide to the returnees.

The committee's chairman, Salameh Hammad, who is also the Ministry of Interior's secretary general, presented a briefing on the committee's working plan.

He said that the committee had worked out a two-phase plan. The first phase focuses on providing immediate care for the returnees while the second will look into individual aspects of the returnees problem. He said the committee sent special teams to the border posts to collect and pass information on the returnees and their needs to the committee.

President of the National Centre for Educational Research and Development Victor Balleh briefed the conferees on the study the centre had prepared about the social and economic features of Jordanian returnees. The study was the outcome of field visits to

a large number of returnees. Jordan Bar Association and the Professional Associations Board President Walid Abdul Hadi voiced the association's readiness to provide the necessary support for the returnees.

On the legality of expelling Jordanians from the Gulf, Prince Hassan took the lead in the mid-1970s in proposing the establishment of a compensation fund for labour-exporting countries, but the international community did not respond to that proposal. He said that it could have been easy to contain the crisis had there been agreements between the labour force exporting countries and the international bodies wishing to know the economic costs to Jordan of the return of hundreds of thousands of returnees.

He pointed out that the legality of expelling Jordanians from the Gulf, Prince Hassan said Jordan took the lead in the mid-1970s in proposing the establishment of a compensation fund for labour-exporting countries, but the international community did not respond to that proposal.

Asked about his assessment of the Returnees Welfare Committee's workplan, Prince Hassan said the first features of the plan are clear in terms of the support and relief needed. However, he added, what is urgently needed is to quickly reach the returnees.

He pointed out that some of the returnees have the investment capacity, in addition to the administrative capacities, which should be utilised in supporting Jordan's developmental efforts.

In a statement after the meeting were a number of representatives of private sector institutions, charitable and voluntary societies.

In a statement after the meeting, Prince Hassan said he was in

Earlier this month, the four universities announced that they will accept a total of 10,375 undergraduate and 2,479 post graduate students in the coming 1991-1992 academic year.

Columnists as well as other articles in the local press have been demanding that university education be offered to the largest number of students who graduate from schools.

Minister of Higher Education Mohammad Hamouri said that those with a 65 per cent average

in the tawjih examination and above can be accepted while the rest of the successful tawjih students can enrol at the private universities and community colleges in Jordan.

He said that usually nearly 70 per cent of the total number of this year's secondary school graduates would be accepted in the four universities. But because of the Council of Higher Education's decision, an additional number will be admitted.

According to the minister, 700

## Ministry warns against violations at weddings

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Saturday issued a statement urging Muslims to refrain from firing during weddings and said that such improper and bad practices often transform rejoicings into tragedies.

Islam considers a wedding a joyful occasion for the bride and the

groom and their relatives because such an event fosters cohesion among the members of the community, said the statement. But, if continued, firings are harmful and could cost people their lives and is totally forbidden by religion.

In accordance with the teachings of Islam, anything that

disturbs the public order in the streets and elsewhere is also forbidden and, therefore, blowing car horns during weddings violates the rules of sharia (Islamic rule), the statement said.

A wedding is a private matter which should not be used to obstruct traffic or cause congestion on roads.

## TENDER ANNOUNCEMENT Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Co. Invites

Contractors to participate in tender No. 4/91 for the supply of a number of truck tractors and semi-trailers as per technical specifications attached with terms of tender.

Contractors wishing to bid for tender can obtain copies of tender documents from the company in Jabal Al Hussein - behind Ministry of Health — opposite Al Fadel Bin Abbas Mosque - Amman for non-refundable fee of JD 160.000 (one hundred and sixty Jordan dinars) per copy, bearing official documents proving their registration in records of



# Archaeological discovery suggests Greek influence on Egyptian civilisation

By David Keys

**ARCHAEOLOGISTS** have found extraordinary evidence suggesting that 3,600 years ago ancient Egypt was powerfully influenced by the civilisation of what is now the Greek Aegean.

The discovery has been made inside a citadel on the Nile delta. Excavations backed up by British archaeologists have uncovered the remains of a magnificent fresco painted in the style of the Minoan civilisation of ancient Crete, 500 miles away.

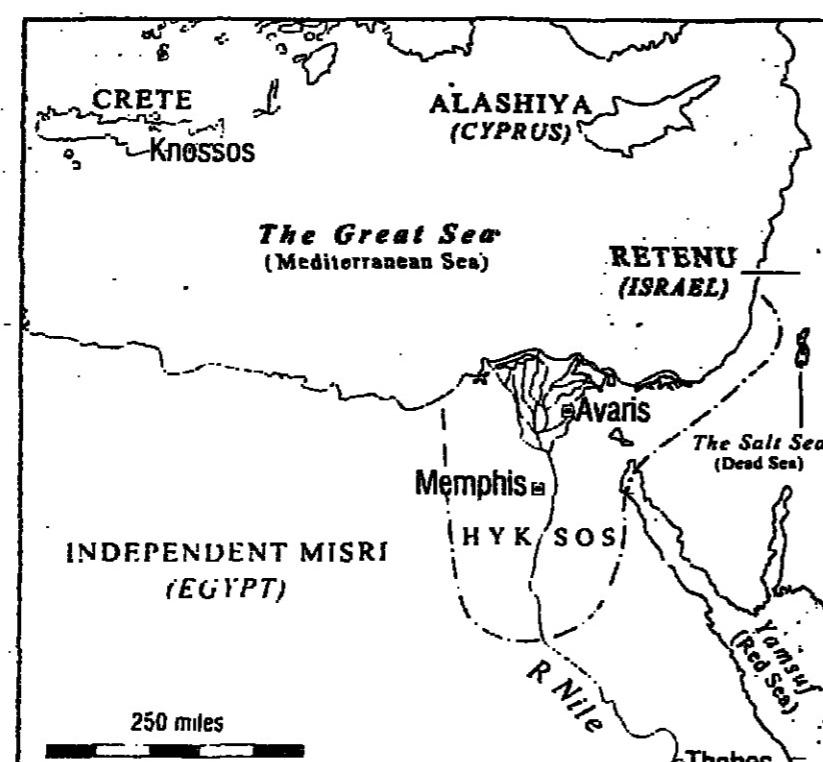
The discovery has been made by a team of Egyptologists from Vienna University excavating one of ancient Egypt's long-vanished capitals, Avaris.

Some of the most important pottery and jewellery from the site is being examined by archaeologists from Edinburgh University, while metalwork is being analysed by an authority on bronzes from the British School in Amman, Jordan. United Kingdom (U.K.) scientists are also planning to carry out tests on windblown volcanic pumice found at Avaris which could shed light on the dating of the volcanic eruption which destroyed the Aegean island of Santorini.

The frescos, which appear to have decorated the walls of a royal palace, should help shed light on one of Egyptology's greatest mysteries — who was ruling Egypt at the time when Avaris was the country's capital.

Ancient Egyptian chroniclers described these mysterious rulers as the hik-khawet or Hyksos — "the princes from foreign lands" — and archaeologists have speculated that they came from what is now Israel and Lebanon.

In the Bible, the era during which the Hyksos ruled Egypt is particularly important because many scholars believe it was then that Joseph and the original Chil-



dren of Israel settled in Egypt prior to the Exodus.

The discovery of the frescos is sure to fuel debate as to the cultural and ethnic identity of the Hyksos rulers — and who they were influenced by.

The presence of Minoan paintings in a Nile delta royal palace suggests that there may have been considerable Cretan political or religious influence.

Unless the frescos merely reflect a liking for foreign art works, they probably represent some sort of political or religious influence.

It is conceivable that the Hyksos pharaoh, whose palace it was, had a Cretan as a leading minis-

ter, or married a Cretan or was of partly Cretan origin.

The frescos are religious in content, and it may also be that they reflect a respect for Cretan deities at the court of the Hyksos rulers. The main god of Avaris is believed to have been the Egyptian deity of disorder and storms — Seth; while evidence from Crete of a wind cult, of bull symbolism and sacred mountains suggests that an aspect of Minoan religion may also have been based on some sort of storm or weather god.

The bull — an animal which features in the newly discovered Avaris frescos as well as in Mi-

noan art on Crete — was definitely linked in some areas elsewhere in the ancient world to the worship of storm gods.

In Egypt, however, the worship of Seth and his equivalents to the exclusion of the sun god was seen at least in later centuries as heinous activity.

Whereas the "foreign prince" of Avaris seem to have paid especial attention to Seth, ethnic Egyptians later came to regard Seth as the devil incarnate — a wild and evil red-haired, white-skinned deity who had ferociously ripped himself out of his mother's womb.

The Hyksos ruled the Nile de-

ta area and much of northern Egypt between about 1650 and 1540 BC.

The Minoan frescos were discovered inside a heavily fortified citadel which would have dominated the city of Avaris.

They appear to have adorned the walls of a hall within the palace — and are very similar in content and identical in style to the Minoan wall painting at Knossos in Crete on the other side of the Mediterranean.

Painted as Cretan civilisation reached its zenith, the Avaris frescos feature typical Minoan motifs. One depicts people jumping over bulls — a Cretan religious practice. Another shows women in Cretan costumes, while another depicts Cretan-style mountain landscapes.

Which Hyksos king ruled from this painted palace remains a mystery. However, the name of one — Khajan — has been found inscribed on the lid of an alabaster pot discovered in Knossos.

Just as the Israelites in Egypt were enslaved after the Hyksos period, the palace itself was destroyed by the Egyptian Pharaoh Amonis, who finally reconquered northern Egypt after a century of foreign Hyksos rule.

At Avaris, the archaeologists — under the overall direction of Professor Manfred Bietak, of Vienna University — have even found a thin layer of burnt red earth which represents the final fall of Avaris and the Hyksos kingdom.

The discovery of the Minoan-style frescos is viewed as sensational by British archaeologists.

Janine Bourriau, fellow of Cambridge University's McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, said: "This is an astonishing find. We will have to rethink the history of this important period."

— The Independent.

## Gandhi suspect kills himself

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Gandhi was killed at an election campaign rally in Sivarampudur near Madras in south India by a young woman who detonated a bomb strapped to her waist. Mr. Gandhi, the suicide bomber and 16 other people were killed.

Sivaram was photographed at the meeting by a cameraman who also was killed in the blast.

The militant was holding a note pad and a pen in his hand, and was suspected to have gained entry to the venue by posing as a journalist, investigators have said.

Police have arrested 22 people suspected to be involved in the conspiracy. At least 16 other suspects have committed suicide, including one who escaped from detention and was found hanged the next day.

The questioning of those arrested led to the discovery of Sivaram's identity. Police launched the biggest manhunt in India's history, raiding suspected hideouts across south India and sending teams to far-flung cities, including New Delhi and Calcutta.

Authorities had offered a reward of one million rupees (\$40,000) for the one-eyed Sivaram and 500,000 rupees (\$20,000) for Subha. Their

photographs were plastered onto public buildings and buses across India.

Police refused to divulge how they came to know Sivaram was in the Konanakunta house, but say the hideout was under surveillance since Sunday evening.

Mr. Ramalingam said police waited for reinforcements and for a medical team with an antidote to counter the effects of cyanide.

On Monday evening the militants opened fire, setting off an hour-long gunbattle in which three policemen were injured, he said.

The house was kept floodlit through the night, but no movement was seen. Mr. Ramalingam said. Shortly after dawn, three teams of police commandos stormed into the building and found the seven militants, including two women, dead.

It was not clear when the suicides occurred. Sivaram was found with an AK-47 assault rifle and a pistol by his side.

The Tamil Tigers have denied responsibility for Mr. Gandhi's assassination, and the motive for the killing was unclear.

As prime minister in 1987, Mr. Eitan also said that Mr. Yanayev, then Soviet vice-president, praised agricultural cooperation with Israel and said Moscow's rupture of ties with the Jewish state in 1967 was a mistake.

The two officials met during Mr. Eitan's visit to the Soviet Union in July.

Mr. Yanayev "said that it's a pity that they cut ties with us, that they should not have done so.

## 'Jews can still emigrate'

(Continued from Page 1)

The right-wing Jerusalem Post said Israel would have to reconsider its acceptance of the Soviet Union as a co-sponsor of peace talks should the new rulers halt Jewish emigration or take sides against Israel.

"There is still the danger the new rulers, who are extreme conservatives and men of force, will encourage the extremists among the Arabs including Syria," Israel's biggest daily, Yedioth Acharonot, said in an editorial.

Acting Soviet President General Yanayev told an Israeli cabinet minister at a recent meeting that "the Soviet Union today is different, will remain different and will not turn back," the official recalled.

Agriculture Minister Rafael Eitan also said that Mr. Yanayev, then Soviet vice-president, praised agricultural cooperation with Israel and said Moscow's rupture of ties with the Jewish state in 1967 was a mistake.

The two officials met during Mr. Eitan's visit to the Soviet Union in July.

Mr. Yanayev "said that it's a pity that they cut ties with us, that they should not have done so.

## King: No reason peace process be affected

(Continued from Page 1)

an important basis for achieving world peace," Mr. Muia said.

"The efforts to solve the Palestinian problem, establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and bring about Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories are on the road to success," he said.

Syria said the overthrow of Mr. Gorbachev could give Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir a chance to back out of the peace conference.

The Shamir government will not hesitate to exploit developments in the Soviet Union to work towards

evading an international conference and the requirements for peace," said a commentator of Damascus Radio.

"The Shamir government is not concerned for peace. It is making many efforts to sabotage the October peace conference called by the United States and the Soviet Union," the radio said.

The warning, Syria's first public assessment of Monday's Kremlin upheaval, was part of a commentary on talks between President Assad and King Hussein.

Damascus Radio said the talks centred on how to make the proposed conference a success.

It said the Shamir government was hindering the peace process by making "aggressive statements, putting conditions on Palestinian representa-

## Bush: Peace efforts will continue

(Continued from Page 1)

interest of other parties to move forward in the peace process."

"But no government or nation likes to be forced to do something against its own will," he added, implying a reaffirmation of the known American position that Washington will not exert any pressure on its long-time Middle East ally.

Mr. Kelly contended that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had "damaged itself" when it supported Iraq in the Gulf crisis. He also accused the PLO's support for the overthrow of the Soviet president saying "I think it's time for all responsible political leaders around the world and in the Middle East to put the rule of law. It's an important thing for the PLO to do to begin to refurbish its credentials."

Mr. Kelly conceded however that while it is in the interest of all parties concerned to have Palestinians present at the peace conference, whether independently or in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, it was up to the Palestinians to decide on the form of participation. "Clearly Palestinians will have the ultimate voice on who will represent them at the conference," he said.

Mr. Kelly denounced the overthrow of Mr. Gorbachev. What we are witnessing in the Soviet Union is an event of historical importance. There has been an attempt by extra constitutional means that is means contrary to the (Soviet) constitution to alter the leadership of the country," he said.

Mr. Kelly did not rule out renewed use of force against Iraq if it "did not comply with international law and the Security Council resolutions."

of that country," he said. "Whether or not this attempt that bypasses legality will succeed is yet unknown."

Speaking about the human rights violations against Jordanians and Palestinians in Kuwait, Mr. Kelly said that the American government had discussed the matter with the Kuwaiti government. "The human rights question in Kuwait has preoccupied the American government," he said. "We have made it very clear that we want all human beings that reside in Kuwait to receive equal and fair treatment under Kuwaiti law."

Mr. Kelly contended that Jordan had received from the international community "several hundred million dollars in assistance to help Jordan (alleviate)" the burden of absorbing Gulf war refugees.

Actually Jordan was pledged \$56 million and only \$16 million of the promised amount reached the Kingdom, officials say.

Jordanian officials point out that the assistance the Kingdom received from the European Community and Japan was not in the context of the hundreds of thousands of refugees who passed through Jordan but was granted to offset its losses resulting from the Gulf crisis and the international sanctions against Iraq.

Mr. Kelly did not rule out renewed use of force against Iraq if it "did not comply with international law and the Security Council resolutions."

## Related Information:

1. Custom duties unpaid.
2. Offers can be submitted to buy one, or all.
3. Semi-trailers can be checked and inspected at the company's garages in Aqaba, Jordan, starting August 21, 1991.
4. Copies of terms, conditions, and technical specifications can be bought for the sum of (100) Jordanian dinars (JD), non-refundable, from the company's main offices in Amman between 4th and 5th Circles, Jabal Amman, during official working hours (0800-1430) starting 21/8/1991.
5. Closing date for submitting offers 21/9/1991 (1200 hrs).

**Dr. Shaker Mahadin  
Director General**

## Tension runs at high pitch in Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

leaving everything in hold," he told reporters at a mid-morning White House news conference.

Mr. Bush said he'd tried twice to call Mr. Gorbachev — "the duly constituted leader of the Soviet Uni-

on" — but had not been able to get through.

Mr. Bush swore in Robert Strauss as U.S. ambassador to Moscow, and sent him there on an immediate fact-finding mission. But Mr. Bush said Mr. Strauss will not present his credentials to the hardliners who ousted Mr. Gorbachev Monday.

"Circumstances have changed rather dramatically since I accepted this assignment. It's a different world," Mr. Strauss said. But he said his task remains the same, to speak clearly "and if necessary with undiplomatic candor from time to time."

the leaders at the Kremlin.

Mr. Bush said world leaders hoped the crisis would not turn into an East-West confrontation. He said he was returning to vacation in Maine but would be holding meetings there to watch events in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Bush said it was hard to say whether the coup would succeed.

"There appears to be very strong support from the people in the Soviet Union for constitutional government, for democratic reform," Mr. Bush said. "You don't take freedom away from people very easily. You don't set back democracy very easily."

Professional Quality in 1 Hour Service

Develop your colour film at our shop and get:

- \* JUMBO photo size 30% larger
- \* Free enlargement 20 x 30 cm

Shmeisani - Opp. Grindlays Bank. Phone: 604042

Sweileh: tel: 523891

STUDIO HAIG

Professional Quality in 1 Hour Service

Develop your colour film at our shop and get:

- \* JUMBO photo size 30% larger
- \* Free enlargement 20 x 30 cm

Shmeisani - Opp. Grindlays Bank. Phone: 604042

Sweileh: tel: 523891

LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO RENT IN WEST AMMAN

CALL SOHA AT

- \* 00 00

Saudi Real Estate

687821/22

CROWN INT'L EST.

Packing, shipping,

forwarding, storage,

clearing, door-to-door

service

Air, Sea and Land

Agents all over the world

Tel: 664050

Fax: 690852

P.O.Box 326487 Amman

For more information please call

Al Arab Advertising 011112

Al Massad Advertising 0917070



# Economy

JORDAN TIMES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1991 7

Financial Markets in co-operation with Cairo Amman Bank U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	New York Close	Tokyo Close
Date: 19/8/1991		20/8/1991
Sterling Pound	1.6235	1.6237
Deutsche Mark	1.6235	1.6233
Swiss Franc	1.5532	1.5530
French Franc	6.1765	6.1767 **
Japanese Yen	136.10	136.25
European Currency Unit	1.1275	1.1357 **

\*\* USD per ECU  
\*\* European Openings at 10:00 A.M. GMT

Bankers' Interest Rates Date: 20/8/1991

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	5.62	5.62	5.56	5.67
Sterling Pound	11.60	10.61	10.50	10.43
Deutsche Mark	9.06	9.16	9.31	9.43
Swiss Franc	7.93	7.87	7.87	7.75
French Franc	9.25	9.43	9.50	9.56
Japanese Yen	7.53	7.15	6.91	6.65
European Currency Unit	9.75	9.93	10.06	10.06

Interest bid rate - for amounts exceeding U.S. Dollars 1,000,000 or equivalent.

Previous Metals Date: 20/8/1991

Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm*	Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm
Gold	356.90	6.30	Silver	4.05	.095

\* 24 Karat

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin Date: 20/8/1991

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	.693	.695
Sterling Pound	1.1260	1.1316
Deutsche Mark	.5794	.5813
Swiss Franc	.4451	.4473
French Franc	.1113	.1115
Japanese Yen	.5011	.5020
Dutch Guilder	.3365	.3385
Swedish Krona	.1047	.1052
Italian Lira	.0510	.0513
Belgian Franc	.07651	.07660

Per 100 Other Currencies Date: 20/8/1991

Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.6300	1.6100
Lebanese Lira	.0775	.0785
Saudi Riyal	.1845	.1850
Kuwaiti Dinar	-	-
Qatari Riyal	.1878	.1886
Egyptian Pound	.2050	.2050
Omani Riyal	1.7550	1.7700
UAE Dirham	.1675	.1686
Greek Drachma	.3400	.3400
Cypriot Pound	1.4000	1.4000

Per 100 CAB Indices for Amman Financial Market

Index	15/8/1991 Close	19/8/1991 Close
All-Share	108.56	108.08
Banking Sector	102.02	101.15
Insurance Sector	117.66	117.79
Industry Sector	115.44	115.56
Services Sector	127.54	126.84

December 31, 1990 = 100

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.6352/62	U.S. dollar	Canadian dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1427/32	Deutschmarks	Dutch guilders
1.8080/90	2.0375/85	Dutch francs	Swiss francs
1.5500/10	37.15/19	Belgian francs	French francs
6.1300/50	6.1300/50	Italian lire	Japanese yen
1348/1349	137.40/50	Swedish crowns	Norwegian crowns
6.5630/80	7.0550/60	Danish crowns	U.S. dollars
6.9750/9800	6.9750/9800		
One ounce of gold	358.00/358.50		

### CONCORD

Tel: 677420

### PRINCIPAL

Show: 5:10, 8:30 p.m.

**To Be Opened Soon**  
**Nabil Mashini**  
**Theatre**

Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.

### PHILADELPHIA

Tel: 634144

### HIGH LANDER II

Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

### RAINBOW

Tel: 625155

### FAST FOR WORD

Show: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.

### NIJOM

Tel: 675571

### NIJOM

**To Be Opened Soon**  
**Nabil Mashini**  
**Theatre**

Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.

### Soviet upheaval likely to keep oil prices up

SINGAPORE (R) — Fears that a general strike could throttle oil exports from the Soviet Union, the world's largest producer, is expected to further drive up prices, which have already risen more than a dollar a barrel since the ousting of Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, Far East oil experts said Tuesday.

Bank officials decided not to have the bank's 22-member board vote on the proposal at a meeting Tuesday, spokesman Peter Riddleberger said. He would not say whether bank President Barber Conable or the board was responsible for the decision.

"I don't think they want to talk about helping the Soviets at this point," Mr. Riddleberger said. "It's now over."

The aid proposal grew out of the Soviet Union's application to join the bank and its sister organisation, the International Monetary Fund. At the insistence of the United States, leading governments decided only to consider the Soviets for a special associate status that would not have entitled them to borrow money.

Before considering that, the World Bank's management proposed the two-year technical aid fund. A study by the bank and IMF concluded that the bank was well-suited to advise the Soviets on energy, farming and banking.

While it is the world's largest oil producer, the Soviet Union has seen production and exports drop off sharply in recent years. Though Russia was once a major food exporter, the Soviets have been depending on imports subsidised by the United States and western Europe. Its banking system, designed for state ownership of production, would require fundamental changes if the Soviets were to adopt a market economy.

Some reports said the trust fund also would have been available to help the Soviets with such matters as establishing free-market prices and selling off state-owned industries.

Mr. Riddleberger said the money for the trust fund was to come from the bank's capital. That fund is made up of contributions from member governments and the bank's own earnings. The United States is the biggest single contributor.

"People are not going to go in there now with all the latest technology," said the U.S. investment agency.

Soviet oil production fell to 10.75 million barrels per day (b/d) in the first half of 1991 from 11.9 million a year earlier. Exports at 2.8 million b/d in the second quarter were down a fifth on last year, according to OPEC's official news agency.

He said the average price of OPEC's "basket" of crude would range between \$21 and \$23 in the fourth quarter of the year when demand is traditionally higher due to winter stockbuilding. The OPEC basket was \$18.22 last week, according to OPEC's official news agency.

Mr. Kai predicted prices in the \$19 to \$20 range, although he did not think OPEC could supply more than 24 million b/d in the fourth quarter.

"The Soviet Union needs to export to get hard currency," Mr. Kai said. He also said that worldwide stocks would increase in the second and third quarters of this year, which would absorb any additional demand in the fourth quarter.

In the short term, however, oil markets are expected to remain jittery.

"Civil unrest in the main concern," said the U.S. trader. "The market's going to be very volatile from here."

TOKYO — Stocks closed higher on technical buying in hefty trade. Monday's panic selling on the fall of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev abated. The Nikkei, which fell 1,357.61 points Monday, closed up 230.30 points at 21,687.06.

SYDNEY — The market maintained early strong gains to close higher, with bargain hunters at work after Monday's sharp drop. The All Ordinaries Index ended at 1,524.4, up 22.3.

HONG KONG — Shares prices ended sharply higher in brisk trade, with strong buying by institutions and major local players helping recoup some of Monday's loss. The Hang Seng Index closed up 125.69 points at 3,848.44.

SINGAPORE — Stocks closed higher as short-covering and bargain hunting helped nearly half of Monday's losses. The Straits Times Index closed up 36.85 at 1,346.08.

BOMBAY — Share prices fell on profit-taking sparked by fears a regional party might withdraw support from Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's minority government. The Bombay Stock Exchange Index fell 40.48 points or 2.25 per cent, to 1,709.43.

FRANKFURT — Shares ended a moderate volume session 1.9 per cent higher, making a sizeable tick in Monday's 9.4 per cent loss. The 30-share Dax Index ended 29 points higher at 1,526.93 after plunging 155.40 points to 1,497.93 Monday.

ZURICH — Shares rose more than two per cent as confidence returned in the absence of fresh bad news from the Soviet Union. The SPI Index rose 25.4 points to 1,065.5.

PARIS — The CAC-40 index ended up 38.03 points, or 2.25 per cent, at 1,725.57 on a technical rebound from Monday's plunge.

LONDON — The FTSE index closed 14 points higher at 2554.5 in a nervous market waiting for events to unfold in the Soviet Union.

NEW YORK — Blue chips started firmer but erased some gains on rumours of an imminent attack on the Russian parliament. The Dow was up 12.08 at 2,910.11 at 1545 GMT.

The figures reflected the benefits of the renegotiation of the foreign debt under the so-called Brady Plan in February 1990. At the time, Mexico's debt — the second highest in the developing world — stood at around \$100 billion.

"The results of the debt renegotiation have crystallised in a reduction of the financial burden through reduced transfers abroad and the diminishing of the accumulated historic value of the debt," the statement said.

The figures were released in a half-yearly report to Mexico's congress. The statement said interest and principal payments in the first six months reached \$3.92 billion.

The finance ministry said the figures reflected the benefits of the renegotiation of the foreign debt under the so-called Brady Plan in February 1990. At the time, Mexico's debt — the second highest in the developing world — stood at around \$100 billion.

</div

## Estonia commanders 'reluctant' to take orders from Moscow

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Local leaders in the Estonian capital Tallinn were quoted as saying Tuesday that Soviet troops based in the city have indicated they would not use force if ordered to do so by the new government in Moscow.

An editor with the official Estonian News Agency (ETA) said by telephone from Tallinn that about 100 light tanks in three columns entered the city to reinforce local barracks and the city's main Dvigatel defence plant.

But Tarmo Tammer said that before moving in tank commanders told the mayor of Tallinn and the head of its city council they were not prepared to take part in civil conflict.

He said the tank commander had said they were "not interested" in confronting civilians. Similar assurances were given to the city's mayor late Monday, he said.

The report was a further sign of possible uncertainty within the military over Monday's move to overthrow President Mikhail Gorbachev and suggested the new Kremlin leaders could not count on the army's unquestioning support.

Already, several units in Moscow have "defected" to back Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who was reported shot and killed by

now the main focus of opposition to the takeover.

Tallinn City Council chairman Andres Kork handed the soldiers copies of appeals from Mr. Yeltsin denouncing the emergency committee that overthrew Mr. Gorbachev and calling for a general strike.

"They greedily grabbed copies from my hand," Mr. Kork was quoted as saying. "The soldiers knew nothing about what has happened."

Estonian traffic police escorted the tank columns into the Tondi and Kopli barracks and onto the enormous grounds of the Dvigatel plant, powerbase of the Moscow Russian nationalists.

A rally denouncing the new Moscow authorities, called by the pro-independence Popular Front, has been scheduled for Tuesday afternoon in Tallinn. Organisers have said they expect a big turnout from across the republic.

### 2 wounded in Riga

Meanwhile, Soviet soldiers seized control of Latvian Broadcast Studios and the Central Telephone Exchange Tuesday, as coup leaders continued to crack down on the independence-minded Baltic Republics.

One man driving a minivan was reported shot and killed by

soldiers late Monday. He was the first reported casualty of Monday's coup that toppled Mikhail Gorbachev and brought hardliners to power in the Kremlin.

On Monday, a Soviet military commander declared himself de facto ruler of the three Baltic republics — Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia — and Soviet troops forced their way into TV and radio stations, beating protesters. Soviet warships blocked the main harbour in Estonia.

The Baltic republics had been at the forefront of the independence movement in the Soviet Union, which Soviet hardliners have vigorously opposed. The coup against Mr. Gorbachev occurred one day before he was to sign the union treaty, which would have given more powers to the country's 15 republics.

The Press Department of Latvia's parliament reported Tuesday that the Soviet military occupied the Riga Broadcast Studio and the Central Telephone and Telegram Exchange just before 5 a.m. (0200 GMT).

The news agency of the neighbouring Estonian Republic said the military operation began with shooting in the square outside the broadcast building and two radio employees were wounded.

The headquarters of the Peo-

ple's Front of Latvia, a grassroots political group fighting for the republic's independence, was seized by Soviet special forces, the Russian Information Agency reported from Riga.

More movements of Soviet armour were reported in and near the Baltics.

A column of more than 100 light armoured vehicles and trucks was reported to be on the move toward the Estonian capital of Tallinn early Tuesday.

News reports said Soviet tanks and armoured personnel carriers approached the Lithuanian parliament building in the capital Vilnius, but later withdrew.

In the Republic of Russia near Tula, a column of 180 armoured vehicles was approaching Leningrad, the Soviet Union's second-largest city, according to the Russian Information Agency.

Faced with the overwhelming Soviet military power, elected officials of the small republics called for a campaign of nonviolent resistance.

Mr. Shevardnadze resigned

## Shevardnadze warns of civil war and return of cold war

MOSCOW (R) — Former Soviet Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze warned Moscow crowds Tuesday that the ousting of President Mikhail Gorbachev could lead to civil war and the return of the cold war.

"Unfortunately this has happened. But dictatorship will not prevail," he said Tuesday to rapturous applause.

In an emotional speech outside Boris Yeltsin's Russian Parliament building Mr. Shevardnadze said Monday's seizure of power by Communist hardliners would not succeed.

"What is a right-wing coup?"

He asked a crowd of tens of thousands of people. "It is the beginning of civil war. It is the end of peaceful coexistence and the start of a new cold war, a new arms race."

Mr. Shevardnadze, architect of Mr. Gorbachev's perestroika reforms, played a major role in ending the cold war tensions and allowing the removal of Communist rule in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Shevardnadze

resigned

suddenly last December, warning of the dangers of a hardline coup.

"Unfortunately this has happened. But dictatorship will not prevail," he said Tuesday to rapturous applause.

The silver-haired Georgian emerged dramatically from the crowd flanked by an Omon elite police escort in camouflage uniforms and their distinctive black berets.

He appeared on the balcony to shout of "Shevardnadze, Shevardnadze" and quickly attacked the Emergency Committee of eight communist hardliners which overthrew Gorbachev.

"These politicians, adventurers, careerists... reactionaries of all sorts will not prevail," he said.

"We have many questions to put to this junta. The first is 'where is the president?' In no civilised country does this happen," he said.

Mr. Shevardnadze said Mr.



Edward Shevardnadze

Yeltsin, who has declared the takeover illegal, had the support of all 15 Soviet republics.

"Our officers and soldiers will not shoot at their own people," Mr. Shevardnadze said.

## Column 10

### 'Nostradamus predicted Gorbachev's ouster'

ROME (R) — The overthrow of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev came as no surprise to an Italian writer who for months has said the 16th-century mystic Nostradamus predicted it would happen this summer. Renacio Boscolo told a news conference in April that Mr. Gorbachev's fall was among hundreds of vaguely worded prophecies set down by the French physician and astrologer between 1555 and 1558, the Italian News Agency (AGI) said.

Yeltsin, who has declared the

takeover illegal, had the support of all 15 Soviet republics.

"Our officers and soldiers will not shoot at their own people," Mr. Shevardnadze said.

Mr. Shevardnadze

fixed the date as coming about 73 years after the world war I, which ended in 1918.

**Man recovering after 2nd heart transplant**

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP) — A man who mistakenly received a heart of the wrong blood type was showing strong signs of recovery hours after a second transplant.

"We are heading for disaster. These new rulers are not worthy of their posts. We now know we have to fight for our children's future," he said.

Older demonstrators

declared themselves ecstatic over the new approach.

"Young people have been too quiet for too long, but they feel they are the victims of a gross injustice. I am all for their action," said 56-year-old shop worker Nina Mikhailova.

"My son never had the slightest interest in politics but he is here today with the rest. That is how it should be."

Engineer Mikhail Sergeyev, 43, said the young were traditionally brought up to be indifferent to social problems and to park their vehicles across the six-lane avenue.

Cries of "well done, lad" echoed down the deserted avenue as a battered post office truck joined the swelling blockade.

"We must all stick together, otherwise we have no chance," said driver Nikolai Lapushkin, jumping down from his cab.

Those who ignored appeals to stop were roundly abused and jeered.

Some youths manning the barricades said they admired the deposed president, whose whereabouts are still uncertain.

"Despite all the economic failures, Mr. Gorbachev opened many doors for us international-

## Soviet youth finally rouses itself and mans the barricades

MOSCOW (R) — The overthrow of President Mikhail Gorbachev has finally inspired the traditionally meek Soviet youth to take to the streets to defend its future.

While Western students and young people are often at the forefront of major protests, their Soviet counterparts have until now preferred to keep their heads down and let their parents cushion life's hard knocks.

But Mr. Gorbachev's dismissal Monday by an eight-man hardline Emergency Committee has acted as a sudden catalyst.

Young people are now playing a major role in demonstrations outside the Russian Federation parliament and for the first time are outnumbering protesters from older generations.

"We young people have had enough. The appointment of those eight was the final straw. They're so bad they should be shot," growled 24-year-old student Marina Kartayeva, sitting with friends round a big bonfire outside the parliament building.

"Young people have taken a long time to get going but now we

know just what's happening. Those six years of perestroika were not in vain," she said as dawn broke Tuesday.

A few hundred metres away a group of youths were organising a blockade of Kalinin Avenue, one of Moscow's main thoroughfares.

"We're protecting the parliament from possible attack. It's not normal for a civilised country but we're reduced to this," said one young man, trying to persuade bus and truck drivers to park their vehicles across the six-lane avenue.

Cries of "well done, lad" echoed down the deserted avenue as a battered post office truck joined the swelling blockade.

"We must all stick together, otherwise we have no chance," said driver Nikolai Lapushkin, jumping down from his cab.

Those who ignored appeals to stop were roundly abused and jeered.

Some youths manning the barricades said they admired the deposed president, whose whereabouts are still uncertain.

"Despite all the economic failures, Mr. Gorbachev opened many doors for us international-

## Moldova condemns Gorbachev removal

BUCHAREST (R) — Bucharest Radio has quoted a leading official from neighbouring Soviet Moldova as condemning the ouster of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev as a coup.

"Gorbachev's removal was a coup d'état, and the new Soviet leadership is illegal," the radio quoted Ion Hadirca, deputy chairman of the Moldovan Republic's parliament as saying.

"We condemn the coup and will not permit its consequences to extend to the Moldovan Republic," Mr. Hadirca said.

Mr. Hadirca made the statement to the Moldovan Radio and television, which were continuing

their broadcasts Monday. Radio Bucharest said.

The radio also quoted an "appeal to Romanians everywhere," issued by the opposition People's Front of Moldova, who denounced Mr. Gorbachev's removal.

"Brothers' there was a coup in Moscow today. Mr. Gorbachev has been removed and the power was seized by the military-industrial complex and Soviet repression bodies," the radio quoted the statement as saying.

"Reactionary forces are trying to end democratic reforms... we appeal to the whole Romanian nation... to denounce the dicta-

## Thousands keep vigil to protect Russian parliament, Yeltsin

MOSCOW (AP) — A baby-faced senior officials give orders to their inferiors."

All of the soldiers were reluctant to identify themselves.

Stas, a 19-year-old, looked nonchalant as he sat high atop a tank, one in a row parked along one side of the parliament building.

"We are here to bring about justice, to do what the people want, to do what's best for the people," he said.

Another soldier said he was there only because he had been drafted. Asked if he was prepared to shoot, he replied: "A soldier won't shoot at another soldier, and a soldier won't shoot at the people."

Reformers said they could not afford to continue making the same mistakes, and that a united opposition would try to stir Soviet citizens to reject the coup.

"We must arouse a response," he said. "We have to appeal directly to the people. we must

central Manezh Square planned to stay all that night.

But the crowds were many times smaller than political rallies have drawn in far less tense times.

U.S. TV footage showed a man pulling a can of fuel off the rack of a tank, and splashing it on the vehicle. But he was pulled away before he could light it. There were no reported casualties anywhere in Moscow, and the military clearly was in control.

At the Russian Supreme Soviet building, Mr. Yeltsin climbed onto an armoured vehicle to deliver a call for a general strike. The lieutenant colonel in charge of about 20 tanks ringing the building pledged he would not shoot at Mr. Yeltsin.

One of his tank commanders, 22-year-old Alexander Krytov, parked about 500 metres from the building, said he would move against the Russian parliament buildings if ordered to.

"But I won't go against the people," he said. "Actually, I have my doubts about the government that's taking over now." He said several other tank commanders agreed with him.

Another tank crew, asked who they had come to see, said, "you... the people." But they asked to look at the text of the statement declaring a state of emergency.

They said they had been in their tanks since 1 a.m. and had not been allowed to leave until they had taken control of the city. Many of the soldiers appeared to be from the Central Asian Republics, and may have been chosen because they could be expected to have less sympathy for Muscovites.

In several places, the armoured vehicles backed away rather than risking a confrontation with the

people.

On Manezh Square, tanks chewed up pavement that had been laid for the visit of President George Bush less than a month earlier.

The mood of Soviets ranged from anger to resignation to a sprinkling of support for the military move.

The crowd on Manezh Square cheered when a speaker read part of a statement by Mr. Bush saying he would not recognise the new leadership.

"But one young man, facing a row of soldiers ringing the square, said simply, "that's the end of democracy."

Twelve armoured vehicles drove away from the Kremlin with protesters who had climbed aboard still there, waving Russian flags.

"Down with Yazov," shouted one, referring to Defence Minister Dmitri Yazov.

Hundreds of Soviets rushed to the U.S. embassy to check on their applications to emigrate.

"I regret every bad thing I ever said about him," said a 31-year-old man named Mikhail, of Mr. Gorbachev.

But a 29-year-old construction worker named Volodya said he supported replacement of Gorbachev.

"We're all sick of waiting in line for everything," he said.

Taxi driver Anatoly Khamikov, 40, was confused.

"I don't know if he really resigned because of his health or why he did it," Mr. Khamikov said.

"Everything he began seemed to be good, but now you can't understand what's going on in the country — First there is a Russian president, then president of the country, everyone's a president but what they're actually doing for the people isn't clear."

CHICAGO (R) — Two convicts who were denied extra blankets during a cold wave have been awarded \$10,000 in damages. The incident occurred in January 1982 at Stateville Prison near Chicago during a cold spell in which the temperature sank to minus 22 Farenheit (minus 30 celsius). The convicts — Robert Henderson and Thomas Jefferson — said they asked for but were denied extra blankets after the prison's heating system failed, while other prisoners were given additional covers.

A jury had earlier awarded each of the men \$5,000 in damages, but a lower court reversed the award, ruling that prison officials could not be sued.

But an appeals court reinstated the decision and ordered that the men be paid damages. Greg Gallopoulos, a lawyer for the